

Requirements of the Water Framework Directive relevant for inland waterways

METEET workshop

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Water Framework Directive

Scope

- Protection and management of all waters, including rivers, lakes, transitional-, coastaland groundwater
- Covering all impacts on waters

Objectives – by 2027 latest

- Protect and enhance water bodies Achievement of good status / potential
- No deterioration (Exemptions under certain conditions)

Tools

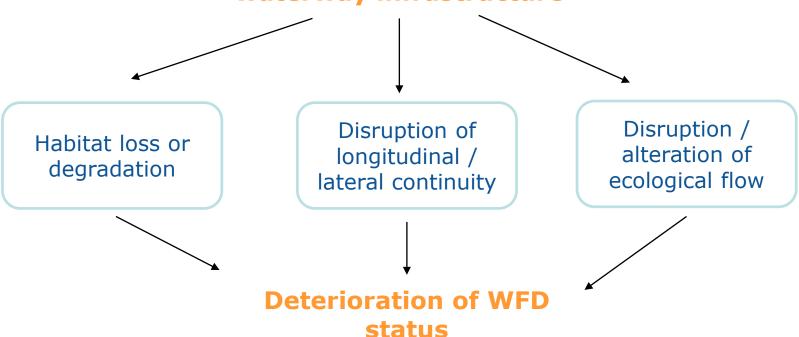
- River Basin Management Plans and Programmes of Measures
- Governance and public participation at river basin level





Possible negative effects of waterway infrastructure

Construction, operation or maintenance of waterway infrastructure





Overview of WFD requirements

1 - Requirements for new infrastructure

- Good environmental assessment
- Check if conditions of WFD met -> only projects meeting all conditions can be authorized
- Adapt project if necessary to meet criteria
- Addressed at the very start

2 - Requirements for existing infrastructures

- Set objectives (good ecological status or potential)
- Implement all necessary mitigation measures to reach them



Requirements WFD for new (navigation infrastructure) projects

Can

cause

New hydromorphological modification

or

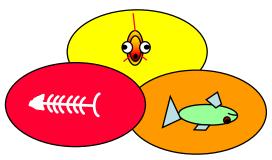
New sustainable human development activity

Deterioration of water status/potential

or

Non-achievement of WFD objectives





- → Requires exemption from WFD "no deterioration principle"
- → Project cannot be authorised in case conditions not fulfilled



New modifications preventing the achievement of good water status and/or leading to deterioration are only allowed under the following conditions (WFD Article 4.7):

- There are no significantly better environmental options
- The benefits of the project <u>outweigh</u> the benefits of achieving the WFD objectives or the development is of <u>overriding public interest</u>

All practicable <u>mitigation measures</u> are taken to reduce

impacts

■ The project and the <u>reasons for it</u> are set out and explained in the River Basin Management Plans





Resources available

COMMON IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR THE WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE AND THE FLOODS DIRECTIVE



Guidance Document No. 36
Exemptions to the Environmental Objectives
according to Article 4(7)

New modifications to the physical characteristics of surface water bodies, alterations to the level of groundwater, or new sustainable human development activities

Document endorsed by EU Water Directors at their meeting in Tallinn on 4-5 December 2017

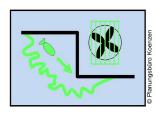
Water Framework Directive Project assessment checklist tool

http://jaspersnetwork.org/plugins/servlet/documentRepository/searchDocument?category=Environmental%20issues

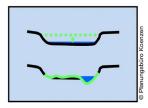


Requirements of WFD regarding existing infrastructure: Modernisation and improvement of ecological performance

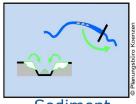
- If good status not achievable: water body should be designated as heavily modified water body – Good Ecological Potential should be defined
- Need for ecological restoration measures to achieve "good status/potential"
- Some example of mitigation measures



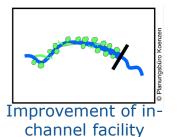
Fish migration aids



Environmental flow



Sediment management





Inter-relation

Good Ecological Status (GES) – Good Navigation Status (GNS)

WFD

Good Ecological Status / potentia (GES - GEP)

Exemptions

Inland navigation

Good Navigation Status (GNS)

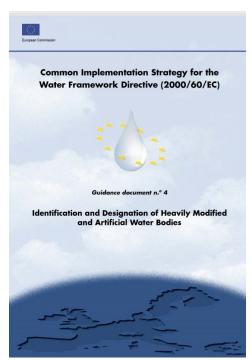
Exemptions



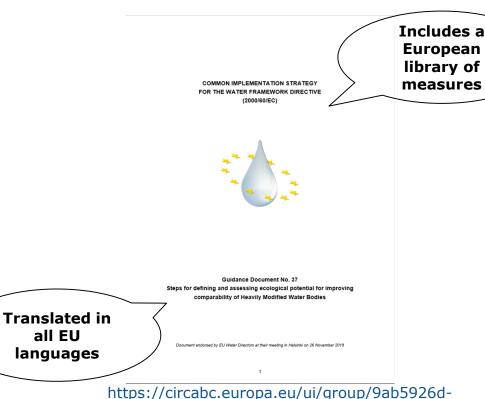


Resources available: 2 guidance document on heavily modified water bodies and GEP

Guidance n°4 on designation of heavily modified water bodies



Guidance n°37 on setting good ecological potential



9964bbe8312d/library/d1d6c347-b528-4819-

bed4-4322-9aa7-

aa10-6819e6b80876/details

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/facts_figures/guidance_docs_en.htm

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Resources available: European library of measures

			DB	IV/ED			¥	PRESSURE *	ı	CT.	TF /L.						.:!		\						MPACT -	1										RESPO	NCF
DRIVER •								Specific nature of existing physical modification	on hydromorphological supporting elements at water body scale					Potential for direct or indirect effect on physico-chemical supporting					Likelihood of effect on BQEs [++] strong or moderate				Overview of typical impacts						elevance of typical mitigation measures * ays or usually [+] sometimes [o] rarely or never								
Navigation; ports	Flood protection	Hydropower	Irrigation	Water supply	Recreation	Drainage	Urbanisation	See list below	Hydrology: quantity and dynamics of flow	Hydrology: connection to	r continuity	Morphology: river width and	Morphology: river bed structure,	Morphology: riparian zone structure	Thermal conditions	Oxygenation	Salinity	Acidification	Nutrient conditions	Specific pollutants	Phytoplankton	Macrophytes and phytobenthos	Benthic invertebrate fauna	Fish fauna	See discussion below	Fish migration aids	Environmental flow	Sediment management	n or managemen s or structures (e	habita	Improvement of in-channel diversity	Ecologically optimised maintenance	diversity; Ith variati ement	Floodplains/off-channel/lateral connectivity improvement	Channel enhancement	Vegetation management / rehabilitation Reduction negative effects of	impoundment Construction/technical measures to mitigate negative effects of
	+							Embankments, levies, dykes with (technical) floodplain used as manageable flood retention basin	++	o	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	++	++	see previous row	o	o	+	++	+	**	++	++	++	+	+ 0	
+	+							Shore-perpendicular structures (no impounding function) (e.g. groynes, jetties, breakwaters)	++	o	+	++	++	++	o	o	o	0	o	o	o	++	++	**	Shore-perpendicular structures lead in general to modifications in the flow and flow patterns. They also lead to erosion, river		o	+	++	++	+	++	+	++	++	++ 0	0
+								Shore-parallel, submerged or partly submerged structures (e.g. training walls, breakwaters)	++	o	+	++	++	++	o	o	o	0	o	o	o	++	++	++	Modified (concentrated) flow or discharge, changed substrate and associated habitat and changed riparian	o	0	+	++	++	+	++	+	++	++	++ 0	0 0
+					+			Port, harbour, marina infrastructure (e.g. pontoons, moorings)	++	o	+	++	++	++	+	+	o	o	+	+	+	++	++	++	Loss of continuity, changed riparian substrate and reduced fine sediment input. loss of fish	o	0	+	++	+	+	++	o	+	o	+ 0	0
+	+				+		+	Riparian vegetation (e.g. tree removal)	0	+	+	++	+	++	++	+	0	+	+	o	+	++	++	++	Removal of riparian vegetation results in direct riparian habitat loss (incl. transversal and	0	o	0	0	++	++	0	++	+	+	++ 0	0
		+	+	+				Additional flow from intra- or inter- catchment transfers	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	++	Intra- of inter-catchment transfers involve a flow reduction in the source	o	++	+	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+ 0	0

https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/9ab5926d-bed4-4322-9aa7-9964bbe8312d/library/67f969f9-5abe-4765-a952-2f8e2bf5b664/details



Resources available: planning and mitigation

measures

Workshop on mitigation measures and GEP for Inland Navigation (2017)

Presentations and report available

viadonau

Mitigation Measures and GEP for inland navigation water use

Mitigation Measures along the Austrian Danube

Gerd Frik - Verbu

Mitigation measures and GEP from the perspective of Europe's most important shipping lane









Sustainable inland waterway development and management in the context of the EU Birds and Habitats Directives

and Natura 2000

Inland waterway transport

Guidance on



International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine (ICPR)

Mitigation measures and GEP for inland navigation water use Workshop on 29-30 June 2017, Brussels



CIS WG ECOSTAT 2020-2021

Hydromorphology: ongoing and planned activities

- 1. Development of a guidance on sediment management by end 2021
- 2. Comparison of methods to set good ecological potentialon the basis of the method provided in the guidance by end2021 and after



Thank you!

More information

CIS Guidance Documents: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-

framework/facts figures/guidance docs en.htm

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